



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

should reach Palestine from the south. El Arish, the border town between Palestine and Egypt, on the coast south of Gaza, has suffered with the rest of Egypt, and it is not strange that it should make its way thence to Gaza. Again, it is very natural that it should appear at Lydda, for it is one of the largest market centers in Palestine, people coming in great numbers from all parts of the country to attend the weekly cattle fair held at that place.

The prospect for business and travel the coming season is far from bright. The number of cases reported above means the number of deaths.

I will add that the health of Jerusalem during the summer and autumn thus far has been remarkably good.

Respectfully,

SELAH MERRILL,

United States Consul.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—New Castle.*—Month of September, 1902. Estimated population, 48,225. Total number of deaths, 53, including measles, 2, and 1 death from whooping cough.

Queensland—Brisbane.—Month of July, 1902. Estimated population, 119,907. Total number of deaths, 76, including diphtheria, 1, and 1 from plague.

AUSTRIA—*Brunn.*—Month of August, 1902. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 115, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 1, and 31 from tuberculosis.

Month of September, 1902. Total number of deaths, 108, including measles, 1, and 26 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended November 21, 1902. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended November 22, 1902. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Four weeks ended November 19, 1902. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended November 22, 1902. Estimated population, 12,535. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne.*—Two weeks ended October 31, 1902. Estimated population, 146,559. Total number of deaths, 119, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2, and 13 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Dresden.*—Month of September, 1902. Estimated population, 404,600. Total number of deaths, 590, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4; measles, 3; whooping cough, 8, and 65 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Weimar.—Month of October, 1902. Estimated population, 29,116. Total number of deaths, 33. No contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended November 1, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 16.6 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,151.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended November 1, 1902. Estimated population, 281,770. Total number of deaths, 164, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 2; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

London.—One thousand four hundred and thirty-three deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 41; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 32; whooping cough, 21; enteric fever, 20, and diarrhea, 32. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.3 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,882 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 5 from diphtheria, 4 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 2 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 1, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,401. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Waterford, viz, 35.1 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 183 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; measles, 16; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough 1, and 33 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 1, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 18.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,679,923. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 14.1, and the highest in Dundee and Paisley, viz, 19.9, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 612, including diphtheria, 6; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 7, and 16 from whooping cough.

JAVA—*Batavia.*—Week ended October 4, 1902. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Thirty-eight deaths from cholera reported.

Week ended October 18, 1902. Thirty-eight deaths from cholera reported.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Month of September, 1902. Estimated population, 906. Total number of deaths, 2. No contagious diseases.